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Danderine is quickly and thoroughly absorbed by the scalp and the hair soon shows the effects of its wonderfully exhilarating and life-producing qualities. It is pleasant and easy to use—simply apply it to the scalp and hair once a day until the hair begins to grow, then two or three times a week till desired results are obtained.

A lady from California writes in substance as follows: "I have been using your wonderful hair tonic for several months and at last I am now blessed with a wonderful growth of hair that measures over 12 inches in length; the strands are over 1/2 inch around."

Another from New Jersey: "After using Danderine for a few months I am happy to say that I have as much hair on my head as I ever had in my life."

This Great Hair-Growing Remedy can now be had at all drug stores in three sizes, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle.

Free to show how quickly Danderine acts, we will send a large sample free by return mail to anyone who sends this free coupon to the Danderine Company, Chicago, with their name and address and the name of the drug store to pay postage.



Grows Hair and we can PROVE IT!

A PRIVATE INSANE ASYLUM.

(Copyright, 1907, by M. M. Cunningham.)

Dr. Treat's private insane asylum, situated nine miles from the city, had been in existence for ten years when the first breath of suspicion was raised against it. The editor of the Daily Argus was a personal friend of the doctor. He regarded it as one of the model institutions of the country and had time and again commended it in the most favorable terms.

One day a young woman escaped and told such tales as led to an investigation.

The trick of getting a reporter into a prison or an asylum for a few weeks to report on the condition of affairs was a new thing then, though old enough now. On the city staff of the Argus was a man named Green. He suggested the plot that was carried out. He was to be sent to Dr. Treat's asylum for treatment. The editor took up the idea but because he doubted the doctor, but from a newspaper standpoint, Green would find nothing to criticize during his stay, but his articles on life in an insane asylum would make good reading. It would be a stroke of newspaper enterprise to show that the Argus was wide awake. The details of the plot were worked out, and then Green suddenly disappeared. It was learned from the editor afterward that his friends had him incarcerated in the asylum as a "troublesome person." In plain English that meant that he stood between somebody and property. Two doctors were found to certify to the fact that he was "harmlessly insane." That meant he was in the way, but not exactly given to chopping up people with an ax. His examination by these doctors lasted less than half an hour.

The editor continued to visit the doctor's retreat and to assure him that he believed in his integrity, but each time he went out there he managed to secure a brief interview with Green. In fact, he was handed a written report of what had been seen and heard. Why none of these reports would be explained later. Green had not gone to the asylum to dissemble. He announced on his arrival that he was perfectly sane, and he continued to talk and act like any sane man.

For the first three days he was well treated. Then he was called into the doctor's office and told that if he continued to play the hypocrite he would bring down punishment on himself. The doctor meant by that that if Green still continued to act like a sane man he might expect trouble. He refused to make any change and was placed in a dark cell for three days. As he was still rational when he came out, one of the keepers knocked him down with a club.

That was the beginning of the man's persecution. He could have been released at any time by tipping the wink to the editor, but he had determined to make his investigation a thorough one. One of the punishments was being tied down on a cot, face upward, and a dish of water suspended from the ceiling in such a manner that a single drop struck his face every second. At the end of an hour each drop seemed to have the force of a sledge hammer. Another was to tie the soles of his feet until he went into hysterics. There was a ferocious

gent hound at the asylum, the property of one of the attendants. Green and other patients would be tied in a chair and the dog tied to a ring in the wall and left together for half an hour. The rope on the dog would be tied so that he could get his teeth within an inch of his victim's legs. On several occasions the rope stretched and enabled him to inflict terrible bites. Green concealed pencil and paper and managed to write of these things and pass them to the editor. After a month had passed he had made a good case against the doctor and was told to chop it off there. This he refused to do. He wanted to get the whole of it down to the last detail.

When he refused to play insane to please the doctor, who must have known that he was a perfectly sane man, Green was starved for two days at a time, and the punishments numbered a score. One of the worst was heading him up in a barrel and rolling him around the back yard for half an hour at a time. The food he described as not fit for dogs, though the Argus, to oblige the doctor, had published a bill of fare fit for wealthy people to eat down to. Sane or insane, every patient had a program to go through with when visitors were being shown through the place. They must speak of the doctor as God and bless him for his goodness. If asked what they had to eat they must mention a list of twelve articles. To fall in these things meant a brutal beating. The editor could see at each weekly visit how Green was falling, and at last a certain day was set for the exposure and his release. Before that date came word was received that he had made his escape. Just after the word came he entered the office and walked over to his desk without speaking to any one. There he sat for half an hour with his head in his hands, and when the city staff finally gathered around him he lifted his head and began to babble like a child. He was clean gone drat, and though he lived on for three years, his reason never returned.

The next day the asylum was mobbed, and the doctor had to fly for his life. The Argus had said that he was a good man and a merciful man and that his enemies had done him injustice. The Argus had a scoop right at hand, but it was never published. The editor couldn't see his way clear to eating his own words. M. QUAD.

English Etchings.

The number of British ships laid up at the end of the year was estimated at a million tons.

Dead bicycle riders in England carry a badge at the rear of their wheels to safeguard them against motorists.

A Grimby woman, aged seventy-five, who when a girl injured her spine by falling from a swing, has not left her bed for sixty-five years.

The word "bread" as a slang word originated at Cambridge university. It did not imply a profuse feast, however, but a poor one, spread over the table to make a show.

After 172 years of agitation a bill has been introduced in parliament for the abolishment of the office of play censor in England. The office was created to muzzle Henry Fielding, and it had the immediate and permanent effect of turning him from the medium of the play to that of the novel.

The Cookbook.

Chickens with yellow skin and feet make the richest stews.

When the skin of a cake is difficult to cut the knife should be dipped in hot water.

If five or six potatoes are added to the sponge bread will keep moist much longer.

Eggs used for covering croquettes may be the whole eggs or the whites only, never yolks only.

In making a cake grease the tin with sweet lard rather than butter and sift a little dry flour over it.

Melted butter used for basting is used in proportion of one tablespoonful melted to one cupful of hot water. Always keep hot while using.

COOPER TELLS OF SHOOTING

He Says That Senator Carmack Fired the First Shot

WITNESS HAD NOT DRAWN

Colonel Cooper Wanted to Have an Amicable Settlement When He Went to Meet Carmack—Had No Pistol in His Hand.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 25.—The usual crowd gathered at the court house yesterday anxious to hear the cross-examination of Colonel Duncan B. Cooper, on trial with his son, Robin, and John D. Sharp, for the slaying of former Senator Carmack.

General Washington took up the line of questioning where he left off last night. Colonel Cooper said that as they approached Seventh avenue Robin turned and urged him to hurry. This aroused his suspicions and he turned and saw Carmack. He decided to have a plain talk with him. He saw Carmack speak to Mrs. Eastman and he said: "Mr. Carmack."

The latter, the witness said, at once drew his revolver and stepped in front of Mrs. Eastman, pulling her between them.

Colonel Cooper continued: "He had his pistol in his hand and he passed in front of Mrs. Eastman. I made no hostile movement. I think I said that it was damned cowardly to get behind a woman with a pistol in his hand."

Defendant denied that he had his revolver out or had any purpose of shooting Carmack. He added: "Senator Carmack got around the post and at the same time Robin got between us. In a second Carmack shot between the poles and Robin got around them. Then, for the first time I saw Robin's revolver and saw him shoot."

"Did you have your pistol out?" "Not until after Robin was shot. Then I drew my gun, but I saw Carmack was down and that Robin was shot. I put my revolver back in my pocket."

The defendant said five shots in all were fired. He then told of handing his revolver over to Sergeant Reid in Doctor Forbes' infirmary, where he took his wounded son and said his gun was still unfired.

"What about Robin's pistol?" "Some officer other than Reid got it. Robin told me the gun was in his overcoat pocket. I do not recall getting it out."

Captain Fitzhugh of the state, began a cross-examination. He asked the witness a few questions as to his earlier career, and then reading him some papers asked:

"Are these some bonds executed by you in 1870?"

"They are."

"They are bonds you gave as clerk and master and aggregated \$56,000?"

"That is so."

Fitzhugh read the bonds. They were given when Colonel Cooper was master in chancery of Maury county. The witness was asked to identify a suit of petition filed by J. R. and E. T. Cathy against D. B. Cooper and asked if he were the D. B. Cooper mentioned in it. He said he was.

Following an examination of the papers, Fitzhugh asked:

"Are you not charged with appropriating to your own use \$351, the proceeds of a sale of land and did you not confess judgment?"

"Don't answer," interrupted Judge Anderson. "This incident occurred in 1880 and the supreme court has held that charges very remote may not be brought into a case against a man's character."

There was a wrangle over admitting the charge and the jury retired. Fitzhugh resumed.

"We propose to show that this defendant, Colonel D. B. Cooper, is a defaulter and an embezzler to the extent of over \$100,000."

"But there is a further reason for this question. We have heard of how stung he was by a few sarcastic editorials. But we will show that he has openly accused of embezzlement, yet he never said the town was not big enough for him and the men who made the charges."

Judge Anderson replied for the defense.

"We never claimed that Senator Carmack was killed because of these editorials," he said. "Our theory is that Robin Cooper killed Senator Carmack in self-defense, as the senator had shot him twice."

For two hours the attorneys argued mainly Judge Anderson suggested that the state turn the defense against Colonel Cooper and the defense for examination of the case and a recess was taken.

The suggestion was adopted.

Watchmen May Lose Job. Washington, Feb. 25.—According to report current here, Robert Watchmen, commissioner of immigration at Ellis island, will fall of reappointment as the result of the investigation by Commissioner of Corporations Smith.

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For 57 long years, three generations,

TRUE'S ELIXIR has been the stand-by of the American family.

It will enrich YOUR blood and assist nature in expelling all impurities from your body.

ALWAYS THE BEST. 35c. 50c. \$1.00

EXPELS ALL WORMS

TRY THIS FOR YOUR COUGH

Mix two ounces of glycerine with a half-ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure and a half pint of straight whiskey. Shake well, and take in doses of a teaspoonful every four hours. This mixture possesses the healing, healthful properties of the pines, and will break a cold in twenty-four hours and cure any cough that is curable. In having this formula put up, be sure that your druggist uses the genuine Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure, prepared and guaranteed only by the Leach Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.

WASHING AND COOKING TESTS OF COAL

Results of Experiments at Government Fuel Testing Plant, Denver, Colorado.

A report on the washing and cooking tests of coal conducted at the fuel-testing plant of the United States Geological Survey at Denver, Colo., from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908, has just been issued by the Survey as Bulletin 308.

The investigations described in this report were undertaken by the government for the general purpose of increasing efficiency in the utilization of the fuel supply of the United States by devising improvements in washing and cooking tests, these being two of the methods of utilizing to best advantage one of the country's most important natural resources.

Previous Tests Made at St. Louis.

The Survey began its fuel-testing in connection with the St. Louis Exposition, and the coals there tested were procured chiefly from the Mississippi Valley and Eastern States. When the work at St. Louis was completed it was decided to establish a plant in the Rocky Mountain region for making washing and cooking tests on the coals of the western half of the United States and gathering into closer touch with the fields from which little or no coal had been received at the St. Louis fuel-testing plant. After an examination of several available localities, Denver was selected as the most suitable on account of its central location and ample railroad facilities.

Objects and Results of the Tests at Denver.

The washing tests were made to determine the possibilities of so improving the quality of the coals as to render them available for cooking, for the coal used for making coke must be as free as possible from ash, sulphur, and other impurities, because of its prospective use in metallurgical processes. The cooking tests were made to determine the possibilities of utilizing the various coals in this way or to devise improvements in cooking practice.

The washing tests have already shown that many coals which are too high in ash and sulphur for economical use under the steam boiler or for cooking may be made commercially valuable by proper treatment in the washery. The cooking tests have proved that many coals which were not supposed to be available for economical cooking may be rendered so by proper treatment in the washery and coke oven.

Of the many coals—more than a hundred—from the Mississippi Valley and the Eastern States, some of them regarded as noncooking, that had been tested at St. Louis in 1906, all except six had been found, when carefully manipulated, to make fairly good coke for foundry and other metallurgical purposes, and similar results with western coals have been obtained at Denver. Of 37 coals from the Rocky Mountain region, all but three produced good coke under proper treatment, though a number of these had been considered noncooking.

The work at the Denver plant is described by A. W. Belden, G. R. Delamater, and J. W. Groves, and a copy of the report may be obtained without charge by applying to the director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

YOUR BACKACHE WILL YIELD

To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Rockland, Maine.—"I was troubled for a long time with pains in my back and side, and was miserable in every way. I doctored until I was discouraged, and thought I should never get well. I read a testimonial about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and thought I would try it. After taking a few bottles I was cured, and never felt so well in all my life. I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all my friends."—Mrs. WILL YOUNG, 6 Camden Avenue, Rockland, Me.

Backache is a symptom of female weakness or derangement. If you have backache, don't neglect it. To get permanent relief you must reach the root of the trouble. Nothing we know of will do this so safely and surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Cure the cause of these distressing aches and pains and you will become well and strong.

The great volume of unsolicited testimony constantly pouring in proves conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has restored health to thousands of women.

Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge.

MAGAZINE REVIEW.

Cleveland's Way of Doing Things.

A question had been raised about the relation which Mr. Garland, the attorney-general, had held, before his appointment, as counsel to the telephone patents. The newspapers had been filled with this talk for a time and the opinion prevailed in newspaper circles that the charge contained the potentialities of a real political scandal. In the Cabinet, the conclusion was reached that some official explanation must be made by Mr. Garland. It was therefore agreed that he should prepare a statement, in the form of a letter to the president, to be made public as an authorized defence on the part of the administration.

We found in the long-locked room the original of this document in the handwriting of the attorney-general. But Mr. Cleveland had not been satisfied with either the form or the arguments of the suggested letter, and, docketed with it, we found a second draft of the proposed statement. It was in Mr. Cleveland's handwriting, and covered from twelve to twenty pages of foolscap; not one of his easily recognized rough drafts, but a fair copy. He had not been satisfied with the arguments of the attorney-general in his own behalf, and had consequently taken up the case, studied the details with the same care that he would have given to a law case under his control, and had then written and addressed to himself the letter which, in other circumstances, he would have submitted to a client in the form of an opinion. Neither statement was ever used; but the incident illustrated Cleveland's painstaking methods.—Geo. F. Parker in McClure's.

New Bodies For Old.

The family physician of the near future can be pictured in the mind's eye making out a work sheet for the guidance of the surgeons to accompany a hypothetical patient to the hospital, which might read something like this:

"Amputate rheumatic right leg and graft on a new one."

"Cut out kidneys, which are developing Bright's disease and transplant sound ones, preferably from a healthy young hog."

"Reverse circulation of blood in the thyroid gland to produce hyperaemia and thus reduce diseased condition."

"Overhaul the intestines and patch where needed. The rest of him is hardly good enough to stand the expense of a new set."

"Overhaul circulatory system, replacing unserviceable veins and arteries with new ones. Put in a new heart only if absolutely necessary."

"Cut out stomach. It is completely worn out and has a well developed cancer. Besides, he won't have much use for it hereafter, as it will take all his earnings for a long time to come to pay his hospital bill."

"Cut out his left lung. It is so far gone with tuberculosis that it is good for nothing and only endangers the rest."

"Trim off fifty or sixty pounds of fat: With reduced stomach and lung capacity he can't carry so much ballast."

"Make all minor repairs needed to keep him going for ten or twelve years more."

Nonsense, say you. Not a bit of it. Perhaps no one man could stand it to have quite all these things done at one time, but the surgeons could do their part all right. They know they could, because they have already performed all these seemingly impossible feats and a great many more besides.

Unbelievers may find at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York some of the most convincing evidence in support of these staggering assertions.—From "Marvels of Modern Surgery," in March Technical World Magazine.

William Howard Taft.

Mr. Taft's mind is of the judicial type; but it is something more than that. Placed in a position of executive responsibility, the ordinary judge winds himself about with red tape, loses himself in precedent. Taft's mind is large enough to rise above such things.

While remaining true to the fundamental principles of law, he can cut his own red tape. His practical accomplishment, the restoration of order in the Philippines, illustrates this combination of faculties. He was there to establish the law in a turbulent, unsettled half-savage state, to bring to law and liberty, ignoring precedent when precedent hampered the spirit of the law, he adjusted, he harmonized, he made a government for those ungoverned islands.

So, we may say now as he takes his seat, the dominant note of Mr. Taft's administration will be of statesmanship, of positive, virile, resolute justice, which will not await tardy complaints. With an initiative and purpose of his own, he will seek out wrongs and right them according to the principles of that fundamental law in which all his training has taught him to believe. His will be a quiet, forceful, and unobtrusive justice, a justice which will settle controversies rather than create them—the kind of justice which counts.

Tools of this justice and this common sense view of the methods of justice, are his sweetness and his inherent strength of character, a rare combination. That self-reliance which makes him generous to the point of imprudence in his private affairs is personal, not official; he gives from the smile of a big, good-natured boy is the unshamed expression of a kind and gentle character superimposed upon a masterful and serious nature. Don't let that smile deceive you; don't think that it indicates any flabby yearning for popularity.

He is the proper successor to Theodore Roosevelt; preeminently the man to meet and solve the issues raised by the Roosevelt administration. He will meet and solve them without disturbing the country's affairs—unless some one is deceived by that smile.—James P. Brown, in the March Everybody's.

WANTED IN BOSTON.

Daniel Maguarre and Mrs. Lenom Under Arrest in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Feb. 25.—Inspector of Police Almore C. Armstrong and Sergeant of Police Gilbert H. Angell of Boston have arrived in this city with extradition papers for Daniel Maguarre and Mrs. Mathilde Lenom, who are wanted in Boston on grave charges preferred by the husband of Mrs. Lenom, Clement Lenom, an instructor of music. When arrested in this city on a warrant issued from Boston, the couple had just opened a small military store.

Try Ceresota Flour



Let the children be the jury on the quality of Ceresota. Judge by what they say.

RAILROADS SCOUR COUNTRY

For Adequate Tie Supply—The Importance of Wood for This.

Washington, Feb. 25.—That the humble railroad tie is a most important factor in the material development of the country is a great truth that is little understood by people outside of railroad circles. The pulling engine that speeds at the rate of a mile or more a minute over the country is a slave to the two steel rails that insure a smooth and safe road, and these rails in turn depend on the old-fashioned wooden cross-ties which hold them in place.

Yankee invention has not yet found a substitute which has induced the railroads to give up wood, although experts say that the day will surely come when the country's forests will no longer be called upon to supply the demand for ties. Up to the present time it seems that no other material has been found which has the resiliency of wood and which at the same time causes less wear and tear on the rails, fastenings and roadbed.

The country's railroad during the last two or three years used 110,000,000 to 150,000,000 of saved and hewn ties a year. The ideal tie timber is white oak, which combines the qualities of durability, hardness, strength, and close grain. It is not only excellent for ties, but is widely used in ship building, for general construction, in coopers, in the manufacture of carriages, for agricultural implements, interior finish of houses, and for furniture. An account of this wide use, the supply has been greatly reduced and some of the railroads have been forced to pay almost prohibitive prices for ties, or to substitute other and cheaper woods to replace the white oak ties rapidly disappearing from their lines.

Over 40 per cent. of the ties recently purchased by the railroads of the country are oak, according to the latest statistics of United States Forest Service. Cross-ties of Southern pine formed somewhat less than 25 per cent. Douglas fir ties ranked third, with approximately 10 per cent. of the total. Naturally the proportion of these two timbers will increase as the supply of oak dwindles. This is also true of cedar, chestnut, cypress, Western pine, tamarack, hemlock, and other trees which are coming into the market as the timbers.

Cedar, which is very durable, has been used extensively to take the place of white oak for ties, but it is so soft that it is readily cut by the rails. This necessitates the use of the plates and other protective devices when cedar ties are used. As the supply of cedar is also running short, it is necessary for the railroads to seek further for new tie timber. One of the woods which has all the requisites of a good tie, with the exception of durability, is the beech.

A beech tie generally costs largely of sap wood, which partly accounts for its lack of durability, but, on the other hand, allows a thorough and easy preservative treatment. In Germany and France, beech ties have been successfully preserved from decay, and are used very extensively. Beech is found widely

once. Deception never sold a bad barrel twice.

If there were no difference in flour, then all flour would be alike, no matter where the wheat grew, and every barrel of flour would produce the same number of loaves of bread.

SIRES AND SONS.

John T. Lynch has been chief of the Holyoke fire department for twenty-four years.

Isaac Rash of Dover, Del., has a pair of boots which he has worn for thirty-eight years, and they are still in good condition.

Stanley Field, nephew of Marshall Field, founder of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, has been elected president of the institution.

William H. Harrington of Claremont, N. H., at the age of eighty-one is cutting a third set of teeth. He has never had a toothache or the help of a dentist.

In a recent installation of officers of the E. P. Wallace post, G. A. R., Dr. John A. Douglass of Newburyport, Mass., was placed in the same office for the fortieth consecutive time.

Mene Wallace, the Eskimo boy who was taken to New York a few years ago by Commander Peary and who has entered Manhattan college, is said to be the first Eskimo college student in any country.

Hon. John Sinclair, who has been secretary for Scotland since 1905, has just been raised to the peerage. His elevation is due to Premier Asquith's desire to have a member of the cabinet intimately connected with Scotland in the upper house.

Daniel F. Bradley, ninety years old, the other day left Charles street jail in Boston, where he had served as keeper and performed other duties for more than half a century. For twenty-five years he was deputy sheriff, and for fifty-four years he had charge of prisoners at the jail.

What Ails You?

Do you feel weak, tired, despondent, have frequent headaches, coated tongue, bitter or bad taste in morning, "heart-burn," belching of gas, acid risings in throat after eating, stomach gnaw or burn, foul breath, dizzy spells, poor or variable appetite, nausea at times and kindred symptoms?

If you have any considerable number of the above symptoms you are suffering from biliousness, torpid liver with indigestion, or dyspepsia. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is made up of the most valuable medicinal principles known to medical science for the permanent cure of such abnormal conditions. It is a most efficient liver invigorator, stomach tonic, bowel regulator and nerve strengthener.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is not a patent medicine or secret nostrum, a full list of its ingredients being printed on its bottle-wrapper and attested under oath. A glance at these will show that it contains no alcohol, or harmful habit-forming drugs. It is a fluid extract made with pure, triple-refined glycerine, of proper strength, from the roots of native American medicinal forest plants. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Props., Buffalo, N. Y.



A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

Dr. R. T. Felix Gourdard's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier.



"Gourdard's Oriental Cream" is the best skin beauty product ever made. It is sold by all druggists and is manufactured in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

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